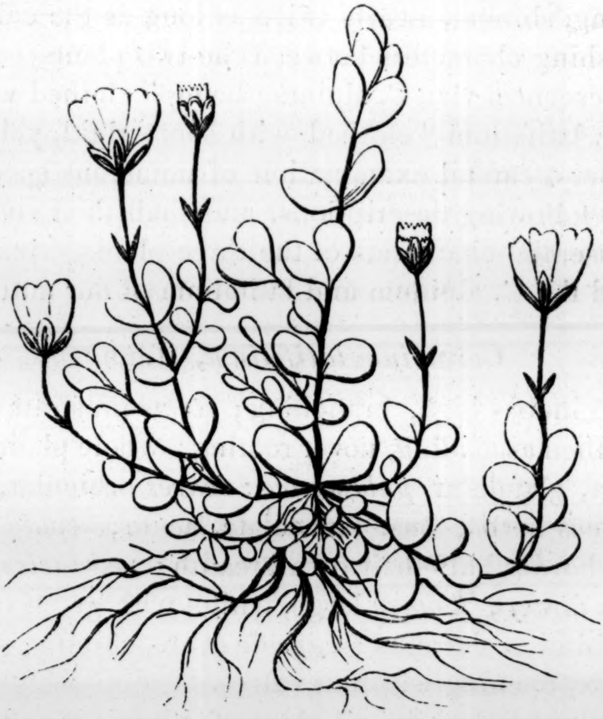
THE PHYTOLOGIST.

No. XXII. | **MARCH, MDCCCXLIII.** | **Price 1s.**

Art. CXXII. — *Notice of a new British Cerastium.*

By Thomas Edmonston, jun., Esq.*



Cerastium latifolium, *Linn.*

Having for some years entertained the opinion that the plant above figured, although generally referred to Cerastium latifolium, was distinct from the plant called by that name in Britain, I have paid considerable attention to our alpine Cerastia, and am disposed to conclude that my plant is truly distinct from the C. latifolium of Smith and Hooker. I am happy to be able to say that my valued and eminent friend Mr. Babington, on a careful study of the subject, concurs in this opinion, and I am delighted to fortify my own view with that of so distinguished an observer.

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* Communicated by Charles C. Babington, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

After attentively comparing numerous specimens, both recent and dried, of the C. alpinum and latifolium of our Scotch and Welch mountains, I am perfectly unable to detect any specific difference between them. Sir W. Hooker, in 'Flora Scotica,' gives as the main distinction, the capsules in C. alpinum being "oblong, curved," and in C. latifolium "ovate," (Fl. Scot. 144); while in 'British Flora,' ed. 3, p. 217, he says, "I agree with Mr. Wilson in thinking that there exists scarcely any difference, either in the flower or fruit, between this (C. latifolium) and the preceding (C. alpinum); in both, the capsules are broadly oblong, shining, nearly twice as long as the calyx," &c., and the distinguishing characters between the two plants seem to be only in the pubescence, viz., C. alpinum being "clothed with long silky hairs," and C. latifolium "clothed with short, rigid, yellowish pubescence." After a careful examination of numerous specimens I have drawn up the following descriptions, and shall then endeavour to establish the essential characters of the three plants, viz., the one from Shetland, and the C. alpinum and latifolium of our authors.

Cerastium latifolium, (Linn.)

Plant 2—5 inches high, branching; *stems* prostrate for about half their length, then ascending, never rooting; whole plant covered with a dense, short, glandular *pubescence; leaves* orbicular, obtuse, dark green; *bracteas* herbaceous, lanceolate, acute; *sepals* blunt, with a membranous border half their own breadth; *peduncles* one-flowered, equalling the flower; *flowers* large, white, with green veins in the inside; *petals* bifid at the apex; *capsule* ovate, shining, scarcely longer than the calyx, opening with ten valves.

This seems to be the original plant of Linnæus, and the C. latifolium of the continental botanists, for I have specimens communicated by M. Leresche from the Alpes du Vallais, exactly similar to the Shetland specimens, except in having the leaves slightly acute; and Mr. Babington writes me that Reichenbach, in his 'Icones Floræ Germanicæ, figures the form as "C. latifolium, var. *glaciale*, of Gaudin, Fl. Helv."

Abundant on a serpentine hill to the north of the bay of Baltasound, Unst, Shetland, extending over about a square mile of ground. This station is interesting as being the only one hitherto known in Britain for Arenaria norvegica. I am not aware of any other British habitat for it, neither have I seen any foreign specimens.

Cerastium alpinum, Linn.

a. Linnæanum, (Bab. in Mag. Zool. and Bot. ii. 202). C. alpinum, Linn., Eng. Bot. 472; Hook. Fl. Scot. 144; Br. Fl. 216.

Plant 2 — 5 inches high; *stems* ascending, mostly simple; plant covered with a long, white, silky *pubescence; leaves* ovato-lanceolate, acute; *bracteas* with a narrow membranous border; *sepals* sometimes with a narrow membranous border; *flowers* one, two, or three together in a forked panicle; *peduncle* considerably longer than the flower; *flowers* as in the last; *capsule* broadly ovate, shining, twice as long as the calyx, opening with ten teeth.

β. piloso-pubescens, (Benth. in Lindl. Syn. ed. 1, 51). C. latifolium, Sm., Eng. Bot. 473; Hook. Fl. Scot. 144; Br. Fl. 216.

Stems generally branched, ascending, sometimes rooting at the base; *plant* with a short, rigid (" yellowish " Hook.), *pubescence; leaves* oblong, acute; *bracteas* often wanting, when present mostly with a narrow membranous margin; *peduncles* generally one-flowered, longer than the flower; *capsule* as in the last.

Of this plant Mr. Babington says " I believe that it is correctly referred by Bentham to the C. alpinum as *β. piloso-pubescens*," (Bab. in litt.)

This, with the last, grows on the more elevated mountains of Scotland, as well as on Snowdon, and I believe other Welsh mountains. *β.* seems less common than *α.*, but I have specimens from several mountains of the Cairngorum range, as well as Clova, &c.

From these observations I think it will be evident not only that the Shetland plant is distinct, but that there exists no specific difference between C. alpinum and latifolium, *Sm.* and *Hook.* The differential characters I propose are the following.

C. *alpinum*, Linn. Leaves ovate or ovato-lanceolate, acute; bracteas with a membranous border; sepals with scarcely any border; peduncle longer than the flower; capsule twice as long as the calyx.

C. *latifolium*, Linn. Leaves orbicular, obtuse; bracteas without the membranous margin; sepals with a broad border; peduncle as long as a flower; capsule scarcely longer than the calyx.

The following figures will exemplify the many distinctive characters of these plants.

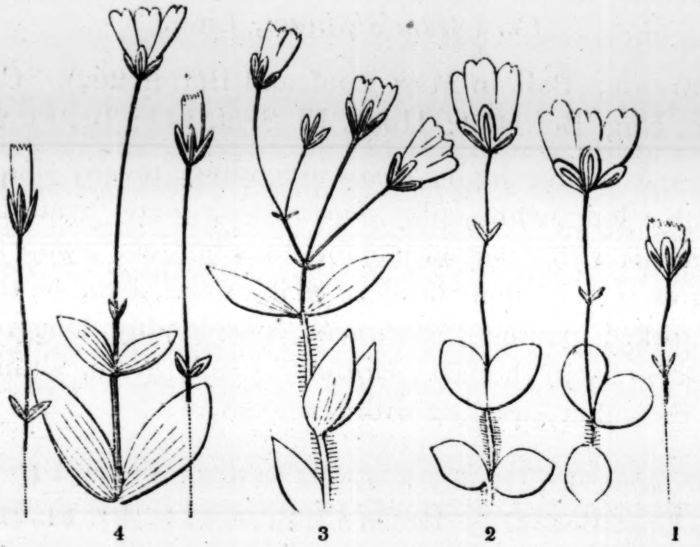

Fig. 1. End of a flowering branch and capsule of C. latifolium, *a* Hab. Baltasound
Fig. 2. The same of C. latifolium, *glaciale*: Alps of the Vallais, Switzerland.
Fig. 3. C. alpinum, *a*. Clova, Forfarshire. Fig. 4. C. alpinum, *β* (C. latif.): Clova.

THOS. EDMONSTON, JUN.

Baltasound, Shetland,
January 23, 1843.

ART. CXXIII. — *Catalogue of Plants observed in the neighbourhood of Daventry, Northamptonshire.* By MR. W. L. NOTCUTT.

IN forwarding a list of the plants of Daventry, Northamptonshire, I have thought that a sketch of the general character and geological formation of the neighbourhood might not be unacceptable, as I think it of importance to trace the connexion between Geology and botanical Geography. Daventry is a market-town seventy-two miles from London, and is situate in the western part of the county of Northampton. The geological formation upon which it stands is the lower oolite, which however terminates at the distance of two or three miles on the north-western side of the town, where the lias formation appears from beneath it: on the other side it extends over nearly the whole county of Northampton. In many parts of the neighbourhood the coarse yellowish oolitic limestone lies within two or three feet of the surface, and is quarried for mending the roads. In these spots I do not think any plants of interest have been noted. The oolite is characterized by its peculiar fossils, as pectens, Terebratulæ, Ammonites, Belemnites, &c., many species of which are found in the stone-pits near the town in great abundance. On the south side of the town is Borough Hill, which is chiefly composed of sand, with nodules of sandstone, and which probably belongs to the oolitic period. On the top of this hill is a Roman entrenchment, within and on the borders of which are found many rare plants: the hill has been enclosed within the last fifty years. Three other hills on the other sides of the town, viz., Newnham Hill, Fox Hill and Welton Hill, appear to be composed of the same kind of sand as Borough Hill, but they are rather barren of interest in a botanical point of view. Two large reservoirs, formed for the purpose of supplying the Grand Junction Canal with water, are situated within a mile of the town, and bear on their margins a few aquatic and marsh plants worth notice, but from their recent formation it is not to be expected that a great variety will be found at present. Watling Street, one of the old Roman roads, runs within three miles of the town, and contains one or two very interesting species.

Many of the plants which grow around Daventry are remarkably local there, being found in only one or two spots: and this feature prevails to a greater extent than I have noticed anywhere else. I may just add that the following list is the result of a diligent investigation of the neighbourhood within a distance of three or three and a half miles from Daventry, during a residence there of between three and four years.

Anemone nemorosa. Daventry and Badby woods; Borough-hill

Ranunculus hederaceus. Rare: pool on Borough-hill

——— *aquatilis.* The reservoirs

——— *Flammula.* Old reservoir and Badby wood

——— *auricomus.* Norton & Buckby roads

——— *acris* and *bulbosus.* Common

——— *arvensis.* Borough-hill &c.

——— *repens.* Ashby road

——— *hirsutus.* Rare: Ashby road: Newnham

——— *Ficaria.* London road

Caltha palustris. The reservoirs

Berberis vulgaris. Rare: hedges at Staverton

Papaver dubium. Rare: Norton road

——— *Rhœas.* Corn-fields, common

——— *Argemone.* Rare: Borough-hill and Ashby road

Chelidonium majus. Rare: Everdon lane

Fumaria officinalis. Fields, common

Draba verna. Walls, common

Thlaspi Bursa-pastoris. Common

——— *arvense.* Borough-hill

Coronopus Ruellii. Local: Abbey wood

Cochlearia Armoracia. Rare: new reserv.

Cardamine pratensis and *hirsuta.* New reservoir and Newnham

Erysimum Alliaria. Ashby & London rds.

Barbarea vulgaris. Ashby & Norton rds.
Sisymbrium officinale. Roadsides, com.
Nasturtium officinale. Old reservoir; Staverton
——— *terrestre.* Local: new reserv.
——— *amphibium.* Local: canal at Braunston
Raphanus Raphanistrum. Newnham hill
Sinapis alba. Fields by Buckby road
——— *arvensis.* Common in cornfields
Brassica Napus. Field by Buckby road
Viola odorata. Weedon road; Newnham
—— *canina.* Common
—— *tricolor.* Borough-hill
—— *hirta.* Rare: Borough-hill, in the entrenchments
Polygala vulgaris. Badby wood; glen by Staverton toll-gate
Silene anglica. Rare: flds on Borough-h.
—— *inflata.* Local: Norton and Ashby roads
Agrostemma Githago. Borough-hill
Lychnis diurna. Daventry and Badby woods; Borough-hill
——— *vespertina.* Borough-hill; Welton road
——— *Flos-cuculi.* The reservoirs
Sagina procumbens. Burnt walls; Borough-hill
Spergula arvensis. Local: Borough-hill
Stellaria media. Common everywhere
——— *graminea* and *holostea.* Daventry wood and Borough-hill
Arenaria serpyllifolia. Walls in the town
——— *trinervis.* Copse at Welton-bridge
——— *rubra.* Local: Borough-hill
Cerastium viscosum. Common by road-si.
——— *arvense.* Local: Borough-hill
——— *aquaticum.* New reservoir and Norton road
Linum catharticum. Staverton glen; old reservoir; Badby
Malva sylvestris. Staverton road &c.
—— *rotundifolia.* Local: Norton and Badby
Tilia europæa. Welton road; church-yd.
Hypericum quadrangulum. London road; Borough-hill
Hypericum hirsutum. Rare: Badby road, near the bridge
——— *pulchrum.* Local: Staverton wood; Borough-hill
Acer campestre & *Pseudo-platanus.* Buckby road
Geranium robertianum. Welton and Badby roads
——— *dissectum.* New reservoir; Staverton road
——— *pratense.* Local: new reservoir
——— *molle.* Ashby rd.; Borough-h.
Oxalis Acetosella. Daventry, Staverton and Badby woods
Ononis arvensis. Norton and Badby rds.
——— *spinosa.* Ashby road
Lathyrus pratensis. New reservoir; Badby wood
——— *sylvestris.* Local; Badby wood
Vicia sepium. Badby road and wood
—— *Cracca.* Local: new reservoir; Welton canal
—— *sativa.* Borough-hill; new reservoir
—— *sylvatica.* Badby wood
Orobus tuberosus. Daventry, Staverton and Badby woods
Ulex europæus. Borough-hill; Newnham hill
—— *nanus.* Badby wood
Trifolium repens. Very common: proliferous, Norton road
——— *pratense.* Common
——— *procumbens* and *filiforme.* Borough-hill
Melilotus officinalis. Ashby road; near Braunston
Lotus corniculatus. Ashby & Norton rds.
—— *major.* Dunslade; Borough-hill; Badby road
Cytisus scoparius. Pond between Flecknoe and Drayton
Ervum hirsutum and *tetraspermum.* Borough-hill
Hedysarum Onobrychis & *Medicago lupulina.* Borough-hill
Prunus spinosa. Hedges, very common
——— *Cerasus.* Rare: Catesby and Staverton roads

Prunus domestica. Local: Borough-hill
Spiræa Ulmaria. The reservoirs
Geum urbanum. Road-sides, common
Rubus corylifolius. Staverton road
—— *idæus*. Borough and Newnham hills; Staverton glen
—— *fruticosus*. Hedges, very common
—— *cæsius*. Daventry wood; Borough-hill
Fragaria vesca. Daventry & Badby wds.
Potentilla anserina, *reptans* and *Fragariastrum*. Common
Tormentilla officinalis. Staverton and Badby woods
Agrimonia Eupatoria. Daventry wood
Alchemilla arvensis. Local: Borough-hill
Sanguisorba officinalis. Rare: new reservoir; road between Norton and Brockhall
Poterium Sanguisorba. Buckby road; Burnt walls; old reservoir
Rosa canina. Hedges, common
—— *arvensis*. Staverton road & Borough hill
—— *spinosissima* and *sarmentacea*. Rare: Borough-hill
Cratægus Oxyacantha. Very common
Pyrus communis. Rare: near Welton br.
—— *Malus*. Borough-hill; Thrupp
—— *torminalis*. Rare: Norton road
Epilobium hirsutum. New reservoir; London road; Badby wood
——— *montanum*. Badby and Staverton woods
——— *parviflorum*. Old reservoir; Dodford
——— *tetragonum*. Borough-hill; Badby
Circæa Lutetiana. Daventry and Badby woods; Watling-street road
Myriophyllum spicatum. Old reservoir
Callitriche aquatica. New reservoir; Borough-hill
Scleranthus annuus. Borough-hill
Sedum acre. Walls and roofs, common
—— *reflexum*. Walls and roofs, Badby
Ribes Grossularia. Staverton and Norton roads; Staverton glen
Ribes rubrum. Staverton glen
Saxifraga granulata. New reservoir
——— *tridactylites*. Walls
Adoxa Moschatellina. Local: Borough-hill; Staverton glen
Daucus Carota. Norton and Ashby roads
Torilis nodosa. Local: Borough-hill
—— *Anthriscus*. London and Norton roads
Heracleum Sphondylium. New reservoir
Pastinaca sativa. Field between Ashby and Welton road
Angelica sylvestris. Daventry and Badby woods; London road
Bunium flexuosum. Norton road; old reservoir &c.
Pimpinella Saxifraga. Dodford; Borough-hill
Sium angustifolium. Dunslade; Braunston canal
Cnidium Silaus. Old reservoir
Ægopodium Podagraria. Newnham hill; Staverton road; Badby
Æthusa Cynapium. Staverton road
Sison Amomum. Rare: Welton road
Helosciadium nodiflorum. New reservoir; Staverton glen
Chærophyllum temulentum. Near new reservoir
Anthriscus sylvestris. Norton and London roads
——— *vulgaris*. Norton road
Scandix Pecten-Veneris. Borough-hill; Newnham hill
Conium maculatum. Buckby road and fields adjoining
Sanicula europæa. Daventry wood; Badby
Eryngium campestre. Watling-street road near Brockhall. It is probable that this celebrated plant will not much longer exist in the above locality; it is now nearly extirpated, in consequence of the rapacity of some botanical collectors, and the fondness of cattle for it. A specimen may however still be found now and then by careful and diligent search
Hedera Helix. Badby road

Cornus sanguinea. Norton road

Sambucus nigra. Welton & Ashby roads; Borough-road

Viburnum Lantana. Staverton road.

——— *Opulus.* Staverton, Daventry and Badby woods

Lonicera Periclymenum. Norton road; Daventry and Badby woods

Galium verum. Buckby and Badby rds.

——— *saxatile.* Borough-hill; Badby wd.

——— *cruciatum.* Norton & Badby rds.

——— *mollugo.* Local: Badby wood

——— *palustre.* The reservoirs

——— *uliginosum.* Borough-hill; new reservoir

——— *Aparine.* Very common

Asperula odorata. Local: Badby wood

Sherardia arvensis. Borough-hill

Valeriana officinalis. Daventry and Badby woods

——— *dioica.* New reservoir; Staverton glen

Fedia dentata and *olitoria.* Borough-hill

Scabiosa succisa. Local: Badby wood

Knautia arvensis. Ashby road; Drayton

Dipsacus sylvestris. Watling-street road; Badby and Buckby roads

——— *pilosus.* Brook at bottom of Inlands

Leontodon Taraxacum. Common everywh.

Sonchus arvensis. Borough-hill

——— *oleraceus.* Staverton and Badby roads: var. *asper;* Badby road

Crepis virens. Ashby road

Apargia hispida. Burnt walls; Badby rd.

——— *autumnalis.* Road between Norton and Brockhall

Hieracium Pilosella. Local: Borough-hill by Castell's farm

——— *sabaudum, umbellatum, sylvaticum & maculatum.* Rare: Borough hill, in the entrenchments

Tragopogon pratensis. Ashby road; field by Norton road

Lapsana communis. Norton & Badby rds.

Helminthia echioides. London road, a single plant, 1841

Serratula tinctoria. Daventry wood; Borough-hill

Arctium Lappa. London road &c.

Carduus nutans. Field by Buckby road

——— *acanthoides.* Meadow south of new reservoir

Cnicus palustris. Old reservoir

——— *arvensis.* Braunston and London roads; Borough-hill

——— *lanceolatus.* London road

——— *acaulis.* Ashby road, a single plant, 1841

Bidens tripartita. Old and new reservoirs

Tussilago Farfara. Old reservoir; Staverton glen

Petasites vulgaris. Meadow south of new reservoir

Senecio vulgaris. Very common

——— *aquaticus.* Dunslade; new reser.

——— *sylvaticus.* Local: Borough-hill; Daventry wood

——— *tenuifolius.* Dodford; Ashby rd.; Borough-hill

——— *viscosus?* Borough-hill

Bellis perennis. Everywhere

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum. Borough hill; old reservoir

——— ——— *segetum.* Local: Borough hill

Matricaria Chamomilla. Ashby and Welton roads

Anthemis Cotula. Fields east of new reservoir; Borough-hill

——— *arvensis.* Rare: cornfields between Newnham and Everdon

Gnaphalium uliginosum. Old reservoir; Drayton

——— *germanicum.* Rare: Borough hill

Inula dysenterica. Dodford; Welton rd.

Solidago Virgaurea. Local: entrenchments on Borough-hill

Achillea Millefolium. Norton road; Borough hill

Centaurea nigra. Drayton

——— *Scabiosa.* Local: field by Norton road

——— *Cyanus.* Local: Borough-hill; Newnham hill

Campanula rotundifolia. Borough-hill; new reservoir

Campanula latifolia. Rare: near Thrupp farm; Watling-street road

Jasione montana. Rare: Borough-hill

Calluna vulgaris. Local: Badby wood; Borough-hill

Ligustrum vulgare. Staverton and Buckby roads

Fraxinus excelsior. Norton and Buckby-roads

Menyanthes trifoliata. Rare: old reserv.

Erythræa Centaurium. Badby wood; Welton road

Convolvulus sepium. Rare: Dodford

——— *arvensis.* Common

Myosotis arvensis. Old reservoir, &c.

——— *versicolor.* Borough-hill

——— *palustris.* New reservoir; canal at Braunston

Lithospermum arvense. Rare: Borough-hill

Symphytum officinale. Ditches near new reservoir; brook between Newnham and Badby

Hyoscyamus niger. Rare: Thrupp

Solanum Dulcamara. Norton and Welton roads

Linaria Cymbalaria. Dodford

——— *vulgaris.* Rare: Borough-hill

Scrophularia nodosa. Badby wood

——— *aquatica.* New reservoir; Staverton

Melampyrum pratense. Daventry & Badby woods

Pedicularis sylvatica. Badby wood; Staverton glen

——— *palustris.* Rare: old reservoir, Mr. R. H. Smith

Rhinanthus Crista-galli. Old reservoir

Euphrasia officinalis. Old reservoir; Badby wood

Bartsia Odontites. Ashby rd.; Borough-h.

Veronica officinalis. Borough-hill; Badby wood

——— *serpyllifolia.* New reservoir; Borough-hill

——— *Beccabunga.* New reservoir; Welton and Badby road: a pink-flowered variety, Welton road

Veronica Anagallis. Old reservoir

——— *Chamædrys.* Welton road, &c.

——— *hederifolia.* Very common

——— *arvensis.* Dog-lane; fields by path to Flecknoe

——— *agrestis.* Borough-hill

Lycopus europæus. Rare: the canal at Braunston

Ajuga reptans. Daventry and Badby wds. Norton road

Galeobdolon luteum. Daventry and Staverton woods

Ballota nigra. Welton and London roads

Betonica officinalis. Old reservoir; Norton road; Badby wood

Galeopsis Tetrahit. Borough-hill, abundant; Badby road

——— *versicolor.* Local: Cornfield by footpath to Flecknoe

Lamium album. Roadsides, common

——— *purpureum.* Staverton road &c.

——— *amplexicaule.* Rare: Borough-h

Stachys arvensis. Local: Borough-hill

——— *sylvatica.* Borough-hill; Norton, London and Ashby roads

Glechoma hederacea. Very common

Mentha hirsuta. Old reservoir

——— *arvensis.* Local: Dunslade

——— *sylvestris.* Rare: canal, Braunston

Thymus serpyllum. Field by old reservoir

——— *Calamintha.* Local: Borough-h.

Clinopodium vulgare. Norton road; Watling-street road

Prunella vulgaris. Old reservoir; Badby [wood

Scutellaria galericulata. Side of canal from Braunston to Buckby locks

Primula veris. Old reservoir &c.

——— *vulgaris.* Badby, Staverton and Daventry woods

Lysimachia nemorum. Daventry and Badby woods

——— *Nummularia.* New reservoir

Anagallis arvensis. Braunston road; Borough-hill

Plantago media and *lanceolata.* Very com.

——— *major.* Badby road

Chenopodium album. Borough-hill; fields by Staverton road

Chenopodium rubrum. Ashby road; new reservoir
Atriplex patula. Dunslade
Rumex Acetosa. New reservoir
——— *Acetosella*. Daventry wood; Borough-hill
——— *crispus*. Fields by Welton road
——— *acutus* and *pulcher*. Borough-hill
Polygonum aviculare. Very common
——— *Bistorta*. Rare; meadow near Badby
——— *Convolvulus*. Fields on Borough-hill; Buckby road
——— *Persicaria*. Borough-hill
——— *amphibium*. Old reservoir
——— *lapathifolium*. Borough-hill; fields near Staverton wood
——— *Hydropiper*. Local: Badby wood; Borough-hill
Euphorbia exigua. Fields by Staverton toll-gate
——— *Peplus*. Cultivated ground
——— *Helioscopia*. Fields south of new reservoir
Mercurialis perennis. Ashby road; Badby wood
Urtica dioica. Everywhere
—— *urens*. Local: Welton road
Humulus Lupulus. Head of new reservoir
Ulmus campestris. London road &c.
Betula alba. Staverton road
Salix oleifolia. Staverton glen
—— *acuminata*. Staverton road; Badby wood
—— *caprea*. Ashby road; Badby wood
—— *viminalis*. New reservoir; Staverton glen
—— *alba*. New reservoir
—— *cinerea*. Staverton and Badby wds.
—— *aquatica*. Old reservoir
—— *rubra*, *vitellina* and *triandra*. Staverton glen
Populus alba. Road-sides
——— *nigra*. Pope-well; new reservoir
Fagus sylvatica. Badby road
Castanea vesca. Daventry wood
Quercus Robur. Borough-hill &c.
Corylus Avellana. Daventry & Badby wds.
Butomus umbellatus. Rare: the canal at Braunston
Alisma Plantago. The reservoirs; Pope-well
Sagittaria sagittifolia. Rare: canal at Braunston
Potamogeton crispus. Pope-well
——— *fluitans*. Old reservoir
——— *natans*. Pope-well; Borough-hill
——— *lucens*. New reservoir; canal at Braunston
——— *perfoliatus*. Rare: canal at Braunston
Orchis mascula. Local: Badby wood
—— *Morio*. Local: Thrupp farm
—— *maculata*. Daventry & Badby wds.
—— *latifolia*. Rare: old reservoir
Gymnadenia bifolia. Rare: Badby wood
Listera ovata. Rare: new reservoir; Badby wood
Epipactis latifolia. Rare: Daventry wd.
Iris Pseud-acorns. Rare: new reservoir
Tamus communis. Newnham hill; Badby wood
Scilla nutans. Daventry, Staverton and Badby woods; var. *flore albo*, rare, Borough-hill
Allium ursinum. Local: banks of a shady ditch at Badby
Juncus conglomeratus. Ashby road; Badby wood
——— *lampocarpus*. Old reservoir
——— *effusus*. Borough-hill
——— *obtusiflorus*. Rare: old reservoir
——— *bufonius*. Pope-well; new reservoir; Watling-street road
——— *glaucus*. Dunslade; Ashby road
——— *acutiflorus*. Rare. Badby wood
Luzula campestris. Meadows
——— *congesta*. Rare: Badby wood
——— *pilosa*. Daventry, Staverton and Badby woods
Arum maculatum. London road; Inlands
Typha latifolia and *angustifolia*. Old res.
Sparganium ramosum. New reservoir
——— *simplex*. Rare: old reservoir
Eleocharis palustris. The reservoirs

Scirpus lacustris. Old reservoir
Carex intermedia and *ovalis.* Rare: old reservoir
—— *sylvatica.* Daventry & Badby wds.
—— *recurva* and *riparia.* New reservoir
—— *cæspitosa.* Old reservoir
—— *paludosa.* Pope-well and Staverton glen
—— *hirta.* Rare: Staverton glen and old reservoir
—— *paniculata.* Rare: Staverton glen
—— *præcox.* Meadow in Staverton glen
Agrostis vulgaris. Borough-hill
Milium effusum. Local: Daventry wood
Phalaris arundinacea. The reservoirs
Phleum pratense. Meadows by old reservoir; Drayton
Alopecurus pratensis. Common
—— *geniculatus.* East side of Borough-hill; old reservoir
—— *agrestis.* Fields by Staverton toll-gate
—— *fulvus* Rare: new reservoir
Anthoxanthum odoratum. Common
Melica uniflora. Local: Lane at Badby; Daventry wood
Aira cæspitosa. Daventry wd.; new reser.
—— *flexuosa.* Rare: Daventry wood
Holcus avenaceus. London and Ashby rds. new reservoir
—— *lanatus.* London road; Borough-h
—— *mollis.* Borough-hill
Avena fatua. New reservoir
—— *flavescens.* The reservoirs; London road
Bromus mollis. Common
—— *sterilis.* Staverton and Norton rds
—— *asper.* Newnham hill; Norton & Braunston roads
—— *racemosus.* Local: Borough-hill
Festuca duriuscula. New reservoir; Borough-hill
—— *gigantea.* Norton road; Watling-street road
—— *elatior.* New reservoir; Pope-well; Norton-road
—— *myurus.* Rare: wall at Drayton
Dactylis glomerata. Common
Glyceria fluitans. Pope-well; Newnham; old reservoir
—— *aquatica.* Rare: the canal at Braunston
Poa annua. Very common
— *pratensis,* Walls; Badby wood
— *trivialis.* Common
Catabrosa aquatica. Pope-well
Briza media. Old reservoir
Cynosurus cristatus. Common
Triticum repens. London road &c.
Lolium perenne. Very common
Hordeum murinum. London road
—— *pratense.* Field by London road; old reservoir
Lemna minor. Old reservoir; Pope-well
Equisetum arvense and palustre. Old res.
—— *limosum.* The reservoirs
—— *sylvaticum.* Rare; Badby wd.
—— *fluviatile.* Badby wood; Staverton wood and glen
Pteris Aquilina. Borough-hill; Badby wood, &c.
Lastræa Filix-mas. Ditto
—— *dilatata.* Rare: Badby and Staverton woods
Polystichum lobatum. Rare: Newnham lane
Polypodium vulgare. Borough-hill
Ophioglossum vulgatum. Staverton, in two meadows between the toll-gate and the village; Thrupp farm

Besides the plants in the foregoing list, the following have been mentioned, in various county histories and similar publications, as growing within this district; but after diligent search I have failed to detect them. Genista anglica, Eriophorum polystachion, Agrostis stolonifera, Bromus erectus, Parnassia palustris, Allium vineale, Arenaria verna, Spergula subulata, Carduus tenuiflorus, Scirpus sylvaticus, Cotyledon Umbilicus, Cladium Mariscus, Sambucus Ebulus, Sedum Forsterianum, Verbena officinalis, Campanula Rapunculus, Juncus bulbosus, Montia fontana, and Polypodium Rhœticum, (*With.?*)

ENUMERATION.

	SPECIES.		SPECIES.		SPECIES.
Ranunculaceæ	12	Brought up	130	Brought up	294
Berberideæ	1	Grossularieæ	2	Plantagineæ	3
Papaveraceæ	4	Saxifrageæ	3	Chenopodeæ	3
Fumariaceæ	1	Umbelliferæ	21	Polygoneæ	12
Cruciferæ	17	Caprifoliaceæ	6	Euphorbiaceæ	4
Violarieæ	4	Rubiaceæ	9	Urticeæ	3
Polygaleæ	1	Dipsaceæ	4	Amentaceæ	18
Caryophylleæ	17	Valerianeæ	4	Alismaceæ	3
Lineæ	1	Compositæ	44	Potameæ	5
Malvaceæ	2	Campanulaceæ	3	Orchideæ	7
Tiliaceæ	1	Ericineæ	1	Irideæ	1
Hypericineæ	3	Jasmineæ	2	Asparageæ	1
Acerineæ	2	Gentianeæ	2	Liliaceæ	2
Geraniaceæ	4	Convolvulaceæ	2	Junceæ	10
Oxalideæ	1	Boragineæ	5	Aroideæ	1
Leguminosæ	23	Solaneæ	2	Typhaceæ	4
Rosaceæ	26	Antirrhineæ	4	Cyperaceæ	12
Onagrarieæ	5	Rhinanthaceæ	6	Gramineæ	38
Halorageæ	2	Veroniceæ	8	Lemnaceæ	1
Paronychieæ	1	Labiatæ	21	Equisetaceæ	5
Crassulaceæ	2	Primulaceæ	5	Filices	6
	130		294	Total	423

I would just call attention to the small number of ferns in this district, the proportion they bear to the flowering plants being as 1 to 70½, the smallest with which I am acquainted. W. L. NOTCUTT.

Fareham, December 7, 1842.

ART. CXXIV. — *County Lists of the British Ferns and their Allies.*

Compiled by EDWARD NEWMAN.

(Continued from p. 482).

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lomaria Spicant. Harbourne, *H. C. Watson;* woods and heaths, Madeley, *G. Pinder;* in one or two rough places in Needwood forest, *W. L. Beynon.*

Pteris Aquilina. Woods and heaths, Madely, *G. Pinder;* on spots not under cultivation, chiefly on the higher ground, *W. L. Beynon.*

Polypodium vulgare. Harbourne, *H. C. Watson;* woods and heaths, Madeley, *G. Pinder;* occasionally met with, but not in so great plenty as in the adjoining counties of Warwick and Worcester, *W. L. Beynon.*

Polypodium Phegopteris. Ridge hill and Madeley manor, *G. Pinder.*

Polypodium Dryopteris. Trentham park, *G. Pinder;* it occurs in the grounds of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Yoxall-lodge, where it may possibly have been introduced, as that gentleman in his youth was a collector of plants, *W. L. Beynon;* in abundance on the Staffordshire side of Dove Dale, on a rock called Dove Dale Church, *Miss Beever.*

Cystopteris fragilis. Butterton park, *G. Pinder.*

Polystichum aculeatum. Sprink wood, Madeley, *G. Pinder;* on high marly banks agreeing well with Withering's description, *W. L. Beynon.*

Polystichum lobatum. Heyley castle, *G. Pinder.*

Polystichum angulare. Heyley castle, *G. Pinder.*

Lastræa Oreopteris. Woods and heaths generally, *G. Pinder.*

Lastræa Filix-mas. Harbourne, *H. C. Watson;* woods and heaths generally. *G. Pinder;* in every hedge, *W. L. Beynon.*

Lastræa dilatata. Harbourne, *H. C. Watson;* woods and heaths generally, *G. Pinder;* in deep shade, *W. L. Beynon.*

Lastræa spinulosa. Madeley bog and elsewhere, *G. Pinder.*

Athyrium Filix-femina. Harbourne, *H. C. Watson;* Old Manor lane and elsewhere, *G. Pinder;* not unfrequent in moist shady ditches, *W. L. Beynon.*

Athyrium irriguum. Trentham park, *G. Pinder.*

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum. Bar hill and Heyley castle, *G. Pinder;* on one or two hedge-banks, *W. L. Beynon.*

Asplenium Trichomanes. Heyley castle, *G. Pinder;* on old walls at Litchfield, *W. L. Beynon.*

Asplenium Ruta-muraria. Madeley village, *G. Pinder;* on old walls at Litchfield, *W. L. Beynon.*

Scolopendrium vulgare. Heyley castle and Sprink wood, *G. Pinder;* abundant in a deep dingle at Tatenhill, *W. L. Beynon.*

Osmunda regalis. Balterley, *G. Pinder.*

Botrychium Lunaria. Whitmore and Maer heaths, *G. Pinder.*

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Meadows at Madeley, *G. Pinder;* in moist meadows among grass, with such plants as Orchis latifolia and Valeriana dioica, *W. L. Beynon*

Lycopodium clavatum. Swinnerton and Maer heaths, *G. Pinder;* plentiful on dry ground, Barr common, *D. Cameron, G. Luxford;* Perry common (Mr. Ick), *W. G. Perry.*

Lycopodium Selago. Swinnerton and Maer heaths, *G. Pinder;* in June, 1836, Mr. Cameron picked up a single specimen, dead and withered, on nearly the highest part of Perry Bar common, no other could then be found, *G. Luxford.*

Equisetum limosum. Ditches about Trent, *W. L. Beynon.*

Equisetum palustre. Betley mere and elsewhere, *G. Pinder;* ditches, common, *W. L. Beynon.*

Equisetum arvense. Common, *G. Pinder;* borders of fields, *W. L. Beynon.*

Equisetum sylvaticum. Walton's wood and elsewhere, *G. Pinder.*

Equisetum fluviatile. Grafton's wood; Madeley, *G. Pinder;* moist coppices, *W. L. Beynon.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

Lomaria Spicant. Pretty generally distributed, *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant in many places, *D. Cameron, G. Luxford;* common in situations suitable to its growth, *W. T. Bree;* heathy places on Honiley common (W. W. Baynes); Haseley common, *W. G. Perry;* Coleshill heath, near the bog; very luxuriant in a lane leading down to Bannerley pool, *J. J. Murcott.*

Pteris Aquilina. Very common, *W. Southall jun., D. Cameron, W. T. Bree, W. G. Perry, J. J. Murcott.*

Polypodium vulgare. *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant both on the ground and on trunks of trees, *D. Cameron, G. Luxford;* very common, *W. T. Bree, W. G. Perry.* Var. *serratum:* a very marked variety, much more nearly approaching to P. cambricum than the Irish variety, was found in a lane near Moseley, where it was pretty abundant, and though I have well hunted for another habitat I have not found one, *W. Southall, jun.* Var. *β.* roadside just beyond the cross at Hampton-on-the-hill, near Norton Lindsey, *W. G. Perry.*

Cystopteris fragilis. Compton Verney, near Stratford-on-Avon (G. Cook), *D. Cameron.*

Polystichum aculeatum. *W. Southall, jun., W. T. Bree.*

Polystichum angulare. *W. Southall, jun.;* Elmdon and near Castle-bromwich, *D. Cameron;* rare near Warwick, *W. G. Perry;* Radford; ditch at the top of Emscote hill, opposite the turn to Milverton, *J. S. Baly.*

Polystichum lobatum. *W. Southall, jun.;* Elmdon and near Castle-bromwich, *D. Cameron;* common, *W. T. Bree;* a bank at Saltley; at Yardley; and var. *ramosum, W. G. Perry;* thicket between Huningham and Offchurch; plentiful on the road from Warwick to Henley, *J. J. Murcott;* Allesley, *J. S. Baly;* near Maxtoke, *G. Luxford.*

Lastræa Oreopteris. Coleshill heath, plentiful; Corley, *W. T. Bree;* Haseley common, *W. G. Perry.*

† Lastræa Thelypteris. Plentiful in a boggy pit in this parish [Allesley] some years ago, but the pit is drained, and the fern entirely eradicated. I never met with it elsewhere in the county. See 'Mag. Nat. Hist." iii. 166, and v. 199, for further particulars, *W. T. Bree.*

Lastræa Filix-mas. *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant, *D. Cameron, W. T. Bree, W. G. Perry, J. J. Murcott, G. Luxford.*

Lastræa dilatata. *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant in marshy places, *D. Cameron;* not uncommon, *W. T. Bree, G. Luxford;* Coughton lane and Spernall, (Purton); Oakley wood; on rocks below Milverton by the side of the Avon, (W. W. Baynes); on a steep bank by the side of the horse-pond at Mr. Cook's farm-house, Woodloes, near Warwick, *W. G. Perry;* Foleshill, *J. S. Baly.*

Lastræa spinulosa. Sparingly in marshy ground near Smethwick, and lanes near Harbourne, *D. Cameron;* the small variety of dilatata, the spinulosa of Dickson (not the var. *recurvum*), grows in woods at Allesley and on Coleshill heath, *W. T. Bree;* Chesterton wood, in a cleared part; a shady bank, Garrison-lane near Birmingham, *W. G. Perry;* Waverley wood near Weston; Coleshill heath; Frogmoor coppice near Temple Balsall, *J. J. Murcott;* Allesley, *J. S. Baly.*

Athyrium Filix-femina. *W. Southall, jun.;* common in swampy places: the red-stemmed variety is abundant in a lane near Sutton park, *D. Cameron;* not uncommon in moist places, *W. T. Bree*, *G. Luxford;* between Leamington and Kenilworth, (W. W. Baynes); on the porch of the church at Stratford-on-Avon, *W. G. Perry;* a single plant at Waverley wood near Weston; Bannerley common and wood, also in the lane leading down to Bannerley pool; moist bank near to Stonebridge, on the Kenilworth road, *J. J. Murcott;* Allesley, *J. S. Baly.*

Athyrium irriguum. This seemingly starved variety of Filix-femina is to be found in abundance in a lane near Harbourne, growing round a small spring, which seems as if it affected the plant by some peculiarity in the water, for at the distance of ten or twelve feet it gradually merges into the more usual type of Filix-femina. Specimens of this variety were planted in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, where for two or three years they remained pretty distinct, but afterwards the distinction grew more faint, and the whole plant became more luxuriant: *D. Cameron.*

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum. Sparingly distributed, *W. Southall, jun.;* rare; near Solly-oak, and by the side of the Warwick road near Moseley common. *D. Cameron;* partially distributed; common in the parish of Corley; Meriden; Balsall; Allesley; *W. T. Bree:* on a high rocky bank near the river Avon below Milverton, (W. W. Baynes); road-side between Hampton-on-the-hill and Norton-Lindsey; Fen-end, Temple Balsall, *W. G. Perry;* on a bank a mile and a half from Henley, on the Warwick road; also a few fronds on the church at Henley, *J. J. Murcott;* a single plant on the church-yard wall at Lillington; Norton hill; Maxtoke priory, *J. S. Baly.*

Asplenium Ruta-muraria. Sparingly distributed, *W. Southall, jun.;* Aston-park wall, *D. Cameron;* Allesley; Berkenhill church; Maxtoke castle; Stonleigh, *W. T. Bree;* on an old bridge at Stonleigh; Southam church, (W. W. Baynes); Aston-park wall, on the side next the lane to Witton, (Mr. Ick); St. Mary's church-yard wall and a garden-wall in Priory-lane, Warwick, *W. G. Perry;* Tachebrooke church sparingly, and a single tuft on a stone bridge in Stonleigh deer-park, *J. J. Murcott:* vicarage and priory walls, Warwick, abundant and luxuriant; bridge between Leamington and Stonleigh; Coventry town wall, *J. S. Baly.*

Asplenium Trichomanes. Elmdon hall near Hockley, *W. Southall, jun.;* very partial, Allesley; Stonleigh, *W. T. Bree;* on a bridge near Stonleigh abbey (W. W. Baynes); Church-porch, Stratford-on-Avon; Coughton church, *W. G. Perry;* plentiful on a bridge in Stonleigh deer-park, *J. J. Murcott.*

Scolopendrium vulgare. Kenilworth; Knowle near Moseley, *W. Southall, jun.;* damp shady places near Elmdon, *D. Cameron;* common; frond cleft at the end and partially branched, *W. T. Bree;* rather common; boggy ground near Solihull, (Mr. Ick); var. fronde apice lobatâ; var. fronde profundè bipartito, laciniis incurvis, *W. G. Perry;* plentiful at Halton rock near Stratford; Kenilworth, near the ruins of the castle; bank of a pool at the Woodloes; roadside between Budbrook and Hampton, *J. J. Murcott;* luxuriant at Tachebrook; forked variety at Kenilworth castle, *J. S. Baly.*

Ceterach officinarum. On a brick wall at the back of the mansion house at Tachebrook, *W. G. Perry;* Mr. Waller's garden-wall at Tachebrook, *J. J. Murcott.*

Osmunda regalis. Found formerly at Coleshill heath and other places, but I cannot find it now; Sutton park, as I am informed, but very sparingly, *W. T. Bree.*

Botrychium Lunaria. *W. G. Perry;* on heathy ground near the upper part of Coleshill bog, on the Stonebridge side, *J. J. Murcott.*

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Near Bilsley common, *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant at Elmdon, *D. Cameron;* abundant; Maxtoke and Allesley, *W. T. Bree;* in fields near

Emscote cotton-mills (W. W. Baynes); in a coppice above half a mile beyond Saltisford common; in two fields on the left of the old park lane called Commander's fields, *W. G. Perry;* meadow at Offchurch in occupation of Mr. Coles; plantation in Warwick old park, bordering on the Woodloes; at Goodrest in Warwick old park; a single plant in Whitnash field, *J. J. Murcott;* Eastern green, *J. S. Baly.*

Lycopodium clavatum. Coleshill bog, *W. Southall, jun.;* Coleshill heath formerly, *W. T. Bree.*

Lycopodium inundatum. Coleshill heath formerly, *W. T. Bree;* near the upper end of Coleshill pool in 1842, *J. J. Murcott.*

Lycopodium Selago. Coleshill heath formerly, *W. T. Bree;* see Phytol. 61 for the Rev. Mr. Bree's observations on the Lycopodia of Coleshill, *E. Newman.*

Pilularia globulifera. Coleshill pool, *W. Southall, jun.;* abundant in Coleshill pool, both under water and on the margin, *D. Cameron, W. T. Bree, J. J. Murcott, G. Luxford.*

Equisetum palustre. Elmdon, *W. Southall, jun., D. Cameron;* (W. T. Bree), *H. C. Watson;* on the side of a lane east of Budbrook field, Warwick, *W G. Perry;* meadows at the Woodloes and Bubbenhall, *J. J. Murcott;* Stoke, *J. S. Baly.*

Equisetum limosum. Avern's mill-pool and other pools, *W. Southall, jun.;* Coleshill pool; Elmdon; mill-pool, Bristol-road, *D. Cameron, G. Luxford;* in the latter locality I have found a variety similar to the var. *polystachion* of E. palustre, *G. Luxford;* (W. T. Bree), *H. C. Watson;* river Avon; St. Nicholas' meadow, Warwick; Chesterton mill-pool, *W. G. Perry;* in a ditch near Oldham's mill, Leamington, (W. W. Baynes), *W. G. Perry, J. S. Baly;* Coleshill and Bannerley pools; Haseley milldam; several pits in Warwick old park; river Avon near Warwick, *J. J. Murcott.*

Equisetum sylvaticum. Boundary of Birmingham Botanic Garden, *W. Southall, jun., D. Cameron.*

Equisetum arvense. *W. Southall, jun.;* common, *D. Cameron,* (W. T. Bree), *H. C. Watson, W. G. Perry, J. J. Murcott, G. Luxford.*

Equisetum fluviatile. *W. G. Perry.*

See also Mr. Perry's 'Plantæ Varvicenses Selectæ,' as further authority on Warwickshire localities.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lomaria Spicant. Abundant in damp woods and open wild heathy places; Bromsgrove Licky; Malvern hills; Shrawley wood; Wyre Forest, *E. Lees;* Hartlebury common, *R. J. N. Streeten;* Bromsgrove Lickey; Malvern hills and other places, *T. Westcombe;* Moseley common, *G. Luxford, W. G. Perry.*

Pteris Aquilina. Very common; dwarf on the Malvern hills, but in sheltered woods I have seen it full six feet high, *E. Lees;* Kempsey, in hedges; Malvern hills, *R. J. N. Streeten;* common, *T. Westcombe.*

Allosorus crispus. On the Herefordshire beacon, Malvern hills, but in one place only, so far as I have observed, and this is on the eastern or Worcestershire side of the beacon; here I have observed it for some years, but it grows very sparingly, *E. Lees.*

Polypodium vulgare. General; the variety with serrated lobes occurs on the side of a deep lane below Great Malvern, *E. Lees;* Brookend lane near Kempsey; rocks on the Malvern hills, *R. J. N. Streeten;* common, *T. Westcombe.*

Polypodium Dryopteris. On the Malvern hills, but only in one place, a stony ravine between the north and end hills north of Great Malvern; plentiful however in that locality, *E. Lees:* North hill, Malvern, *T. Westcombe.*

Cystopteris fragilis. In fissures of the oolitic rock on the summit of Bredon hill, on the side of the precipice; near Bromsgrove Lickey, *E. Lees.*

Polystichum aculeatum, *angulare* and *lobatum.* Of these three forms I find lobatum at least commonly occurring, and most partial to deep rocky lanes, where it sometimes attains a length of nearly three feet; it grows peculiarly fine by the travertin deposits at Eastham near Tenbury; also on the Holly-bush hill, Malvern range, *E. Lees;* P. aculeatum, Brook-end lane, near Kempsey, *R. J. N. Streeten:* near Worcester, *T. Westcombe.*

Polystichum angulare. Near Clifton-on-Teme, *T. Westcombe.*

Polystichum lobatum. Hedge-row in Bromhall-lane, near Worcester, *R. J. N. Streeten;* Stagbury hill, *T. Westcombe.*

Lastræa Oreopteris. On the sides of the wet commons on the eastern side of the Malvern range; below Malvern wells, *E. Lees;* Moseley common, *W. Southall, jun., D. Cameron, G. Luxford;* Malvern hills, *T. Westcombe.*

Lastræa Filix-mas. Everywhere, *E. Lees:* Brookend cross near Kempsey, *R. J. Streeten:* common, *T. Westcombe.*

Lastræa dilatata. Damp woods and alder-holts; very fine about Bromsgrove Lickey, *E. Lees:* Perry wood, *R. J. N. Streeten:* North hill, Malvern, very much curled and distorted; near Malvern; Blackstone rock near Bewdley, *T. Westcombe.*

Lastræa spinulosa. A variety with overlapping pinnules and of rigid habit grows on the Malvern hills, *E. Lees;* Shrawley wood, *T. Westcombe;* I used to find it in some of the bogs on Moseley common, which I believe have since been drained, *G. Luxford.*

Athyrium Filix-femina. *E. Lees:* Burcott, and in the wet lanes near Bromsgrove Lickey, very common (Purton's 'Midland Flora') *R. J. Streeten:* on the Malvern hills, with the broad and narrow frond, *T. Westcombe.*

Athyrium irriguum. *E. Lees.*

Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum. With variegated fronds about Great Malvern, Little Malvern, and many other spots, *E. Lees:* Brook-end lane, Kempsey, *R. J. N. Streeten:* Hanbury church, and near Worcester, *T. Westcombe.*

Asplenium Ruta-muraria. *E. Lees:* old brick wall near the Cathedral, Worcester, *R. J. N. Streeten:* Southstone rock; Stanford bridge, *T. Westcombe.*

Asplenium Trichomanes. *E. Lees:* rocks on the north hill, Malvern, *R. J. N. Streeten.:* Blackstone rock; Ham bridge; Malvern hills, *T. Westcombe.*

Asplenium viride. Ham bridge, near Clifton-on-Teme, *E. Lees:* the reader is referred to further observations on this habitat in a preceding page (Phytol. 46); Mr. Lees obligingly sent me the specimen in question, and I beg to add my testimony to the correctness of the name, *E. Newman:* Ham bridge, very sparingly, *T. Westcombe.*

Scolopendrium vulgare. Monstrous specimens with multilobed fronds above two feet in length grow on the conglomeratic Rosebury rock, near Knightsford bridge, *E. Lees:* Draycot near Kempsey, *R. J. N. Streeten:* near Clifton-on-Teme, *T. Westcombe.*

Ceterach officinarum. Very sparingly on walls at Great Malvern, but not on the rocks of the hills, and I should say this fern is not at home in Worcestershire, *E. Lees:* Badsey near Evesham, *T. Westcombe.*

Osmunda regalis. On Moseley-wake green, near Birmingham, at the northern extremity of the county; Dr. Withering records the curious appearance and disappearance of this noble fern at the above locality; it might therefore be presumed to be lost there, but a very few years since I was shown some ferns sent from this very spot to Miss Spriggs of Worcester, among which was a specimen of the Osmunda: I do not know of its growing in any other part of Worcestershire, *E. Lees;* Moseley common, *W. Southall, jun., D. Cameron, G. Luxford*, (Mr. Ick) *W. G. Perry.*

Botrychium Lunaria. Bredon hill (Dr. Nash); Abberley hill, (Mrs. Phipps Onslow, from whom I have received a specimen); on coal-pit banks near Stourbridge, (Mr. Waldron Hill in Withering, 2nd edition, edited by Dr. Stokes), *E. Lees.*

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Local, though plentiful where it does occur; Grimley meadows, (A. Edmonds); near Malvern, (E. Newman); Longdon marshes, *E. Lees:* near Worcester, *T. Westcombe.*

Lycopodium clavatum. On a sandstone cliff by the Severn, at Winterdyne near Bewdley, (T. Robinson, from whom I have a specimen), *E. Lees:* bog on Hartlebury common, *R. J. N. Streeten:* Moseley common, *W. Southall, jun.*

Lycopodium inundatum. On a boggy part of Hartlebury common, near its termination, about a mile from Stourport, *E. Lees;* on Hartlebury common, *R. J. N. Streeten, T. Westcombe.*

Lycopodium Selago. Moseley common, *W. Southall, jun., D. Cameron, G. Luxford*, (Mr. Ick) *W. G. Perry.*

Equisetum hyemale. Moseley bog (Mr. Ick), *W. G. Perry.*

Equisetum palustre. In bogs on Hartlebury common near Stourport; by the side of the river Avon near Pershore, *E. Lees:* Fakenham bog (Purton's 'Midland Flora'); banks of the Teme near Powick, *R. J. N. Streeten:* near Worcester, *T. Westcombe.*

Equisetum limosum. In pools and marshes generally all over the county; near Bewdley in the north, and most abundant near Chawley in the south, *E. Lees:* Severn meadows; Kempsey, *R. J. N. Streeten:* near Worcester, *T. Westcombe;* Moseley, *D. Cameron, G. Luxford.*

Equisetum sylvaticum. In a wood in the vicinity of the Malvern hills, but very rare, and I only met with one specimen, *E. Lees:* near Clifton-on-Teme, *T. Westcombe.*

Equisetum arvense. Excessively common, *E. Lees:* Severn meadows; Kempsey; banks of the Worcester and Birmingham canal, *R. J. N. Streeten:* common, *T. Westcombe.*

Equisetum fluviatile. Plentiful in boggy woods near Worcester; Great and Little Malvern; indeed generally, *E. Lees:* near Worcester, *T. Westcombe.*

It is intended to give the lists for Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall in the April Phytologist; further information respecting these counties is particularly solicited. In records of localities near Bristol, I shall feel much obliged by my correspondents taking great care as to the county. Is the locality for Asplenium lanceolatum in Gloucestershire or Somersetshire, or both?

EDWARD NEWMAN.

(To be continued).

ART. CXXIV. — *Notice of the 'Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, for* 1842.'*

THE perusal of this delightful summary of the proceedings of this little band of naturalists during the late glorious summer, is enough to make one "babble o' green fields" even amidst the snow-covered houses and streets of London on this present 18th of February, 1843. There is that sparkling freshness in its details, slight though they be, which nothing but an intimate acquaintance with the manifold beauties of Nature can have imparted to them. But before we enter upon the pleasing duty of giving our readers a brief analysis of the botanical contents of this brochure, a few words on the nature and objects of the club may not be unacceptable.

From a notice in Loudon's 'Magazine of Natural History' we learn that "The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club was instituted in September, 1831, by some gentlemen who interested themselves in Natural History, and were anxious to do their best to aid one another in their pursuits, and to diffuse a taste for them among others. The club meets four times in the year, and the place of its meeting is changed every time, to afford the members an opportunity of examining in succession every part of the neighbourhood. The members meet early in the morning; they spend the forenoon in excursions, and they again assemble at dinner, after which any papers that may be laid before them are read and discussed freely."—vi. 11.

The first president was the eminent naturalist Dr. Johnston, author of the 'Flora of Berwick,' who has taken the warmest interest in the welfare of the club from its first establishment. The members held their first anniversary meeting at Coldstream, on the 19th of September, 1831. The address now before us was read at Lowick, on the 28th of September, 1843, at the eleventh annual meeting; and exhibits "the result of the labours, or rather the harvest reaped, not by bodily fatigue, but yielded to the agreeable recreation and innocent pastime of men happy to escape from the monotonous toil of their necessary occupations, to revel in all the beauty of Nature's loveliest scenes, and the thousand charms of her everchanging aspects, and to have their feelings elevated, and their minds improved, by the calm contemplation of the wonderful works of God."—*Address, p.* 1.

The anniversary meeting for 1841 was held at Kelso; the details were furnished by Dr. F. Douglas, who, after describing the ramble on the banks of Tweed, states that —

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* We have ventured to give a title to this interesting publication: would it not be well to print it on future wrappers?

> "During the walk, nothing new was observed. Several plants, however, were noticed which are of rare occurrence within the limits of the club, such as Viola hirta, Thalictrum majus, Clinopodium vulgare, Epipactis latifolia, Listera cordata; and Dr. F. Douglas pointed out the habitat of a beautiful coral-like fungus — Clavaria rosea —which has not been discovered in any other locality in Great Britain. Some small specimens were gathered, but they were not in perfection, and their beauty was nearly gone."—3.

The first meeting for the year 1842 was held at Coldstream, on the 4th morning of the "merrie month of May;" and a right gladsome May-morning it must have been, as the following extract, redolent of the country, will amply testify.

> "The rest of the members took a delightful walk down the banks of the Tweed by Lennel to Milnegraden, where the lovely scenery, rendered doubly alluring by the now bursting foliage of the woods spangled with heaven's own diamonds, and offering to the eye all the varied tints of 'many greens,' and the promise of future luxuriance, amply repaid all who enjoyed this walk, for the disappointment attending their search for a piece of water which was expected to afford a rich harvest of aquatic plants and insects in its ample bosom, to 'the careful and scientific explorers of its hidden treasures;' but which the fairies or good people had either spirited away or rendered invisible to the eyes of the expectant naturalists. Be this as it may, no lake could be found, but many other very interesting objects were seen and duly appreciated. The humidity of the morning had tempted from their lurking-places several varieties of snail, and a few were gathered. The hawthorn, with its beautiful white blossoms and rich scent perfuming the air, was gathered in full blow in several situations — a proof of the forwardness of the season. The sand-martin was seen in great plenty, skimming over the waters, and excavating its simple habitation in the banks which overhang the Tweed; and the varied sweetness of the thousand warblers trilling their songs of love, added a charm to the morning's ramble, which the denizens of our crowded and bustling towns can but rarely taste; and if this club had no other or higher object than occasionally to give such a delightful change and peaceful recreation to those whose occupation confines them to the desk, or the close and uninteresting monotony of a town life, that object alone would render it a blessing to the neighbourhood."—p. 4.

The minutes of the next meeting, held at Gordon on the 15th of June, furnish a more purely botanical extract, which to us is doubly interesting, inasmuch as it relates principally to the charming Linnæa borealis,—that "little northern plant, long overlooked, depressed, abject, flowering early," the very type of the early fortunes of him whose name it will transmit to future ages,—which, gracefully encircling the features of our own illustrious Ray, monthly greets the readers of 'The Phytologist.'

> "The chief object of the club's meeting at Gordon was to gather Linnæa borealis

in the fir-woods of Lightfield, upon the Mellerstain estate; and thither, by a circuitous route over moss and muir, the eager party bent their steps. The first object which attracted special attention was an ancient and ruinous tower, situated to the west of the village, and formerly occupied by the powerful family of Setons, who were allied to the noble house of Gordon, formerly the proprietors of that district of country. Near the old ruin Chelidonium majus was found, furnishing another illustration to the opinion that this plant was introduced into horticulture at an early era. In the peaty muir on the farm of Greenknow, were gathered Stellaria glauca and Myosotis palustris, while in the nearly stagnant waters of the Eden, was observed another plant of rare occurrence in Berwickshire, viz., Sparganium natans. After leaving the moss, every fir-wood and thicket for miles around were penetrated and carefully searched for the humble little flower bearing the name of the immortal Swede. The search was, alas in vain; and after continuing it for fully three hours, the spirits of the party flagged, and they returned disappointed to the inn, where a good dinner and excellent liquors soon dispelled any portion of vexation which might still be felt at the want of success attending the expedition. One of the members of the club, however, nothing daunted by a single failure, and anticipating better fortune in a second attempt, did not allow many days to elapse until he was again in the woods, in the hope of securing the prized Linnæa, and most fully and amply was he rewarded by beholding a large space of ground covered with the delicate shining leaves of the trailing little plant, with here and there a short flower-stalk ascending, and bearing a pair of beautiful pinkish bell-shaped flowers, bending gracefully downwards: innumerable specimens of the finest description were obtained.

"It seemed remarkable that on the first search for it, all the members had passed within five yards of the spot where the Linnæa grew. Listera cordata, Trollius europæus, Pyrola minor, were found in the woods during the course of the forenoon's walk, and a new fungus, Æcidium Pini, was added to the cryptogamic Flora of the county, the bark of the fir-tree on which it grew being totally destroyed by its ravages."—p. 5.

At this meeting was read a paper by Mr. Hardy, entitled 'Buttercups and Daisies,' in which the question of the etymology of the terms goulans, gowans, gollands &c. is fully discussed, and the various plants to which these names have been applied, are pointed out. The author observes that these terms, "as applied to plants, are obviously related, and appear to derive their origin from the Anglo-Saxon *gold*, or, if we wish to consult a more remote parentage, from the Suio-Gothic *gul*, *gol*, yellow." Several dainty quotations from the old herbalists are scattered through the paper, and show that various yellow flowers, such as different species of Ranunculus, Caltha palustris, Trollius europæus and the corn-marygold, were all known as yellow gowans; while the white division includes the daisy—*the* gowan *par excellence*, which "stands at the head of its class, without a peer, the type, as it were, in which all the superior properties of the other species are blended."

Then we have "the horse-gowan, the Berwickshire name for Pyrethrum inodorum, Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum and Anthemis arvensis." But we must take leave of this subject, which we do most reluctantly, consoling ourselves as best we may with the following extract from Turner's Herbal, being a description of his "Lukken Gollande," which is believed to be no other than our Caltha palustris, though from Hodgson's 'History of Northumberland' it appears that the names "locken-gowen" and "goudie-locks" are equally applied to Trollius europæus.

'"Thys herbe useth to growe comonly about water sydes, and in watery meadowes, the proporcion of the leffe is much like unto a water-rose, otherwyse called nunefar, but the lefe is sharper and many partes lesse, and there grow many leves on one stalke, and in the toppe of the stalke is a yelow flowre like unto the kyngcuppe called ranunculus; but the leaves of the floures turne inwarde agayne, in the manner of a knoppe or lyttell belle.' — A new Herball, &c. &c., by Wylliam Turner, Physicion unto the Duke of Somersettes Grace. Lond. 1551. Fol. k. v."

In August the club met at Abbey St Bathans, being led thither "by its retired position and celebrity for natural beauty." "In such a locality," it is remarked, "the club finds the material for forming a correct idea of the nature, extent, and composition of the ancient forests in which their forefathers may, perchance, have hunted the deer, with hound and horn, in the gallant company of a Douglas or a Percy." The following is a fancy sketch, or rather a restoration, of an ancient border forest scene, drawn from materials still existing at Abbey St. Bathans.

"In the many ravines which descended from the moor above, and in whose bottoms a runlet had cut its way amid shelving rocks, we found many springy spots occupied principally with some shrubby willows (*Salix aurita* and *cinerea*), intermingled with arching briars and wild roses. In others the alder grew predominant, while rushes and meadow-sweet and marsh thistles filled up the under ground, leaving often a middle space carpeted with mosses of yellow-green, and too moist for the growth of other plants than the willow-herbs, the forget-me-not, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets. But the drier ground was mainly occupied with the birch, rising up from amid a bed of tall heather or of blaeberries; while a tree of oak, of the mountain ash, and of the tree willow (*Salix caprea*), grew up among the birches, marked, each of them, by its peculiar shade of green. Where, again, the streamlet had cut its channel deeper, and at a lower level, the vegetation became more free and various; the alder was more common and luxuriant; the rose and briar arched their bows with greater freedom; the rowan-tree assumed a taller habit, and by its side the hagberry grew, as if conscious Nature had pleasure in the augmented beauty which each derived from the contrast between their intermingled foliage, flowers and fruit. Here all the underground was occupied by luxuriant ferns, bending in graceful plumes over the shelving edges of the banks, with tall nodding rushes and grasses, wild geraniums, hypericums and willow-herbs, and various umbelliferous and compound syngenesious plants. Every spot is a picture, and every one so fertile in flowers, that the botanist may cull there alone a richly varied herbarium, from the green moss, through whose dense mass the spring filters its waters, to the hazel and the oak that shelter the pool beneath their shade from the too hot influence of the sun.

"How different again is the wood that hangs on the sides of the hills rising from the valley on each side of the principal stream or river! It consists principally of oak, of moderate size at the base of the hill, gradually diminishing in stature as we ascend, until we find it at the summit nearly level with the surface of the ground, spreading in low, circular, leafy bushes. This troop of oaks is intermingled with a considerable quantity of birch, as various as the oak itself in size and appearance, while an ash tree rises tall above them both at distant intervals. The "bonnie broom" is frequent and tall on the lower line of this wood, while the whin occupies the line above with a denser growth than usual. The intermediate ground under and amidst the trees is full sometimes of a coarser herbage, rich in fungous growths, and where lichens make the trunks all leprous; sometimes moss predominates, and this is the habitat too for Melampyrum sylvaticum; in other places are long streams of stones and gravel, covered partially with briars, trailing roses, and with green patches of wild sage (*Teucrium Scorodonia*), or of the herb Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*).

"Such fancy paints our ancient border forests to have been, and probably there is much of reality and truth in the picture. A wide mountainous and barren tract, intersected by a principal devious stream, having, on each side of it, an alluvial plain of some breadth that afforded good and abundant pasture for the horses, herds and flocks of the rude inhabitants. On each side there run up ravines of greater or lesser depths, every one with a burn or rivulet in its bottom; some rocky and clean — others with plashy places, while the hills are occupied with woods such as we have attempted to describe, and the plains above are brown barren moors, varied with peat-hags and covers of whins and of broom, as the depth of the soil afforded a locality for their growth. Through these forests herds of red and fallow deer were wont to roam at freedom, and were the chase which our forefathers pursued with almost savage raptures—while now the ground is occupied with new and foreign plantations, with corn, with artificial pastures, and the hills are covered with flocks of sheep, obedient to the call of the shepherd, and browsing watchless, because they know no danger."—p. 7.

Further on the writer observes it were "easy to imagine that on such a day as ours was — tempted by its sunshine and its fairness — the proud abbot of Coldingham had chosen it whereon to visit the sister abbey of St. Bathans, and was now descending, in all the state and panoply of his order, the height that overhung the hidden retreat about us!"

It is somewhat strange that in a botanical light this promising locality should possess but little interest. The only plants found worthy particular notice are said to have been Hieracium palustre, H. boreale (*Koch*), and H. sylvaticum; all three occurred "in tolerable abundance in the rocky bed of Monnie-nut burn, below Godscroft; and Melampyrum sylvaticum, which was abundant in the oak woods.— Quercus Robur was the oak principally observed, "but many specimens approached Q. sessiliflora in its peculiarities."

The last botanical notice in the number is a short but interesting separate paper entitled —

"*Notice of the Smilacina bifolia (Convallaria bifolia), a British Plant.* By R. EMBLETON, Surgeon.

"For my knowledge of this interesting addition to the British Flora, I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. Osd. Head, of Howick, who discovered it growing, rather sparingly, "under the shade of a wide spreading beech," in one of the woods at Howick. It has hitherto been found in France, Germany, and other parts of the continent; and I possess a specimen in my herbarium from Norway, collected by my friend Mr. R. B. Bowman, of Leadenhall St., London. It is a graceful and beautiful plant, and well deserves a share of the admiration which is so universally given to the other members of the natural family (the lily of the valley tribe) to which it belongs. It is easily recognised by its creeping roots, from which arises a delicate stem from five to seven inches in height, with two alternate ovate leaves, and terminated by a spike of small, delicate, white flowers. It flowers in July.

"Since its discovery in the woods of Howick, I am informed by Mr. Duncan, Earl Grey's gardener, that it is found in the woods at Kenwood, the seat, I believe, of the Earl of Mansfield, and from which place, through the kindness of the same individual, I possess specimens, which do not show any difference from those gathered at Howick, with the exception of their being a little more succulent. It is there found in similar situations, namely, under the shade of beech and fir trees. It may, probably, hereafter be found in many other quiet, shady spots of our native woods, and will well repay the wandering botanist for his labour of love in its search.

"Embleton, Sept. 21, 1842."

Much as we should rejoice at seeing the claims of this pretty little plant to a place among our indigenous species fully established, we must confess that at present we can only look upon it as an intruder, although one which we can hail with a hearty welcome. Loudon gives the year 1596 as the date of its introduction into Britain, so that it is perhaps only surprising that it should not have been previously met with in an apparently wild state. There are several other plants possessing an equally good title to be recognized as British, since they are at least completely naturalized, and yet botanists are not at all disposed to look upon them as true Britons: Lilium Martagon, Chelidonium majus and Ornithogalum nutans may be mentioned as examples. Linnæus, in his 'Flora Lapponica,' enters fully into the consideration of the question whether this plant should or should be considered a species of Convallaria; and comes to the conclusion that it really belongs to that genus.

We hope at no very distant period to be able to renew our acquaintance with the 'Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.'

ART. CXXVI.— *Varieties.*

259. *Remedial use of a Fern called "Dail llosg y Tân."* The following notice relative to the remedial use of a fern in connexion with the late Lady Greenly, of Titley Court, Herefordshire, may perhaps be interesting, as proving the advantage of a *botanical* acquaintance with plants; for the worthy author of the memoir of Lady Greenly, being unable to give anything but the Welch name of the fern in question, of course it is rather uncertain what he means. I should conjecture the plant to be Ceterach officinarum.* Perhaps some Cambrian botanist may know more about it. The memoir I allude to appeared in 'The Hereford Times' of the 12th of November last, and is prefixed to a Welch *Marwnad* or death-song to her memory, composed by the Rev. J. Jones (Tegid), rector of Nevern, Pembrokeshire, and to which the prize was awarded at the ninth anniversary of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion, Oct. 12, 1842. It is therein stated that—"She also loved flowers, but the *properties* of plants was one of her favourite studies, and a pursuit which she turned to the benefit of the poor.—She used to cultivate a variety of herbs, and administered medicine to all those who needed it in her neighbourhood. Amongst the plants for which she evinced a particular regard, was that called in Wales—'*Dail llosg y Tân;*' it is a species of evergreen fern, indigenous to Gwent and Morganwg; and Lady Greenly having ascertained from her excursions among the Welch peasantry, that is was (as its name denotes) of value as a remedy for burns, she took pains to make it grow in Herefordshire, and succeeded in getting it to flourish round her favourite well at Titley."—*E. Lees; Church Hill Cottage, Powick, near Worcester, November* 25, 1842.

260. *Note on Bryum Tozeri.* As 'The Phytologist' notices Bryum Tozeri being found in a barren state this year in Kent (Phytol. 200), perhaps it is worthy of remark that Miss A. Griffiths met with the capsules of this rare moss in tolerable abundance, near Torquay, last March.†—*Torquay, December* 15, 1842.

261. *Note on Scleranthus.* Mr. Gibson (Phytol. 366) asks if these plants have one or two seeds. If he will, next summer, examine the plants carefully, he will find that the ovary has two ovules, but that

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* In Davies's 'Welsh Botanology' "Rhedyn y gogofau," and "Dueg-redynen feddygawl," are given as the Welsh names of Ceterach officinarum; "Dail llosg y Tân," which we do not find in Davies, is probably the local name of some common species.—*Ed.*

† In a letter from Miss A. Griffiths to E. Newman.

only one seed usually comes to perfection. He will also observe a curious change of the dissepiment into a funiculus. At first the ovary has two cells, with one ovule in each; afterwards, as one of the ovules outgrows the other, the dissepiment gradually disappears, only a sufficient portion of it remaining to act as a funiculus, springing from the bottom of the cell and suspending the seed. No doubt occasionally two seeds are perfected, which will account for the discrepancy pointed out by Mr. Gibson.—*Charles C. Babington; St. John's College, Cambridge, January* 27, 1843.

262. *Correction of an error in Mr. Edmonston's List of Edinburgh Plants.* I shall be obliged by the insertion of the following correction of an error which somehow or other crept into my MS. on Edinburgh plants, (Phytol. 407). It is "Crichton castle," not "Craigmillar," which is the reputed station for Carex axillaris.—*Thos. Edmonston; Baltasound, Shetland, January* 28, 1843.

263. *Note on the supposed new British Cuscuta.* Having seen a notice (Phytol. 466) of the discovery of a supposed new British Cuscuta, by Mr. C. C. Babington, of Cambridge, it may be interesting to the discoverer to know that while on a visit at Ramsgate in August last, I detected a Cuscuta in one or two places in a clover-field on the right hand side of the road leading from St. Peter's to Broadstairs, and which appeared to me at the time to be a variety of C. Epithymum. I am now however inclined to think, from Mr. Babington's description, that it may turn out to be the same plant as that described by him under the name of C. Trifolii. It was by no means abundant, and it occurred in patches. I subsequently detected it in small quantity in one or two other places in the Isle of Thanet, where it appeared to have greatly injured the crops of clover. I shall take the earliest opportunity of further investigating the subject, and communicating the result in 'The Phytologist.'— *T. B. Flower; Surrey St., February* 1, 1843.

264. *List of a few Plants observed in Lincolnshire.* Lincolnshire presents one of the most attractive and prolific fields for the botanist in the east of England. The richness and variety of the soil, added to its wide extent, combine in rendering it well worthy the attention and careful investigation of every lover of Natural History. It is under this impression that I think the following list of some of the more uncommon plants observed by me during the last few years in the neighbourhood of Gainsborough, may not prove altogether unacceptable. The district to which I have confined my researches, offers perhaps a greater variety than any other part of the county; the rich

pasture land which clothes the banks of the river Trent, and the waste uncultivated tracts in the neighbourhood of Scotter and Laughton, occupy the most prominent part of it, and cannot fail to repay the researches of all those who take any interest in the botanical productions of this locality. The following then are those which have principally come under my observation, and which I consider most worthy of notice.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Abundant on Scotton common, but I am aware of no other spot in the neighbourhood in which it occurs.

Utricularia minor. Bogs near Laughton, but not common.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Extremely plentiful on Laughton common and at Scotton.

Hottonia palustris. Occurs in a pond at Knaith, but is extremely scarce.

Lysimachia vulgaris. On the banks of the Trent, not uncommon; also in tolerable abundance at Scotter.

Anagallis tenella. Occurs sparingly on Scotton common and at Knaith.

Gentiana Pneumonanthe. In abundance on Scotton common; less frequent in Scotter wood.

Drosera rotundifolia and *longifolia*. Plentiful on Scotton common

Narthecium ossifragum. Scotton common, and in the fens about Laughton, abndt.

Convallaria majalis. Lea wood; also at Manby.

Paris quadrifolia. In Gate Burton and Lee woods in abundance.

Butomus umbellatus. Ditches on the banks of the Trent and at Scotter.

Reseda Luteola. Exceedingly common on the banks of the Trent.

Geum rivale. Very common in Gate Burton wood.

Stratiotes aloides. Said to be found near Gainsborough, but this I am inclined to think is not now the case, having never met with it in my researches, nor have I heard of its being found by other collectors.

Galeopsis versicolor. Sparingly at Laughton, in cornfields.

Digitalis purpurea. Scarce in the neighbourhood, but occurring in small quantities in fields between Gate Burton and Knaith.

Eupatorium Cannabinum. Hedges near Susworth.

Petasites vulgaris. Banks of the Trent near Gainsborough.

Habenaria bifolia. Plentiful in Gate Burton wood.

Ophrys muscifera. One or two specimens have occurred at Manby wood, but it is decidedly uncommon.

Aceras anthropophora. Plentiful in Gate Burton wood, with Habenaria bifolia.

Sagittaria sagittifolia. Very common in the river Ean at Scotter.

—*T. V. Wollaston; Cambridge, February* 14, 1843.

265. *Monstrosities in the Flowers of a Fuchsia*. The first I shall notice is interesting to the morphological enquirer, and tends strongly to support the views of Professor C. Morren of Liege (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. vii. 1), that the formation of anomalous flowers is caused by a descending metamorphosis, or from the centre to the circumference, and which he sought to verify by the gradual changes observable in the double variety of the common columbine, showing that

as the cells of the anthers vanished the connective expanded, until at last it became a perfect horn-shaped nectary. In the flower alluded to above, the connective of one of the stamens shot forth beyond the anthers, and by the time they had opened and discharged their pollen, it had assumed the form of a complete ovate petal, about four lines long and three broad; the part of the connective that formed the claw or stem of the petal, was about three lines long and one in breadth; the anthers were as close together, and to all appearance as full of pollen, as those on any of the other filaments, and the colour of the petaloid expansion was the same rich purple as the petals, being in the stem part, before it reached the anthers, of the scarlet hue of the filaments. We have thus a corroborative proof of the truth of the hypothesis advanced by the Professor, — a stamen not only performing its own proper functions, but further, from its luxuriance possessing the power to form, and fully develope, one of the next outer circle of floral organs, or the very reverse of the statement of Mr. Hill (Phytol. 368), that a stamen is only a modified petal.

Another flower on the same plant exhibited a redundance in all the floral organs, with the exception of the pistil; the calyx having six segments, and there were eight petals and twelve stamens: thus departing, in its calyx and stamens, from the binary character of its family, but even in its irregularity showing the intimate connexion of the sepals and stamens.—*James Bladon; Pontypool, Feb.* 6, 1843.

266. *Remarks on the Fern-lists.* I have had much pleasure in reading the three county lists of ferns and their allies; but perhaps you will allow me, through the medium of 'The Phytologist,' to ask your Lancashire friends the two following questions: — first, whether Greenfield is situated in the county of York or Lancaster? secondly, whether Cotteril-clough is in Cheshire or Lancashire? The locality for Hymenophyllum Wilsoni at Rake-Hey common involves a twofold error, since Rake-Hey common is undoubtedly in the county of York, and the plant growing there is certainly Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense.—*R. Langthorn; Heptonstall near Halifax, Feb.* 7, 1843.

267. *Mr. Hewett Watson's grounds for connecting the name of "Mr. S. Gibson" with some botanical localities.* In the February No. (Phytol. 477) the name of *a* Mr. Gibson, but I know not whether *the* Mr. Gibson who writes to 'The Phytologist,' is stated to have been incorrectly connected by Mr. Francis with an alleged locality of Polypodium calcareum "near Lancaster." It is probable that the locality was communicated to Mr. Francis, on the authority of a specimen preserved in my herbarium with a memorandum to indicate that it was

received from Mr. R. B. Bowman, who in turn had received it from — Gibson. Unluckily, I have not preserved also the label which came to my hands along with the specimen, but there are other circumstances which will identify the donor of the specimen to Mr. Bowman. About the years 1832-4 I received numerous dried plants from the north of England, by the kindness of that accurate botanist, but several of them gathered by other persons. Among those plants were a few, mostly fragmentary and ill-dried specimens, accompanied by labels quite different from the neat labels of Mr. Bowman; and to these labels the name of "S. Gibson" was subscribed. One of them is now before me, the same that is referred to, on p. 652, in the 'Supplement to the New Botanist's Guide;' the name of the place cannot be made out on this label, which was evidently written by an uneducated person. From recollection I should say that the other labels, on which the name of "S. Gibson" was written, were similar to this one in the quality of paper and character of handwriting; and it is thus quite possible that the writer intended some other locality, which was misread by myself into "Lancaster." If the name of your correspondent, Mr. S. Gibson, had been attached to any locality "near Lancaster," for Polypodium Dryopteris, in Mr. Newman's list of Lancashire ferns, I should have conjectured some discrepancy of opinion with respect to the specific name,— for, in truth, this one, and two or three other specimens in my herbarium, incline towards P. Dryopteris; but that not being the case, we must suppose either an error as to the locality, or an error on the part of your correspondent in hastily assuming himself to be the person intended. At all events, he will know whether he formerly did send dried plants to Mr. Bowman. The name of "S. Gibson" being the authority for other localities of scarce plants, in the New Guide, it would be worth while to ascertain who the person truly is, and what reliance can be placed on his reports of localities for dubiously British plants, — for example, Geranium nodosum, as having been gathered by him near Halifax.— *Hewett C. Watson; Thames Ditton, February* 8, 1843.

268. *Enquiry respecting "Nymphæa alba minor."* In a copy of Blackstone's 'Specimen Botanicum,' which formerly belonged to Peter Collinson, there is the following MS. note pasted in, but not in Collinson's hand-writing.—

"I don't find the Nymphæa alba minor taken notice of in the Synopsis* at folio 368. This rare plant I have twice observed. The first was in the North Road, from

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* Raii Synopsis, ed. 3tia, 1724.

York going over a stone bridge on the right hand in a river before one comes to Doncaster; it was then in flower, beginning of August.

"The second time I met with it was in going from Lyndhurst in the New Forrest to Brockenhurst; there is a watercourse at the entrance of the village, over which there are bridges, but it then being dry weather, there was no running stream, but the water stood in pools; in these pools I observed to grow both the small and great Water-Lilly; they were both in blossom together, so that the distinction was easily made and the difference was pretty remarkable.—August 10, 1739."

I shall be glad to be informed, through the medium of 'The Phytologist,' whether this plant has since been observed in the above or any other localities, and what it is. — *W. Pamplin, jun.; 45, Frith St., Soho, Feb.* 10, 1843.

269. *Supposed new British Fern.* Since the publication of a note on a supposed new British Adiantum (Phytol. 462), I have submitted the specimen to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Babington, both of whom fully concur with me in thinking it distinct. Still, as an unintentional transposition of specimens may possibly have taken place, and as I can find no Arran specimens in London, with which to compare the specimen in question, I hesitate to publish the species as new. If this should meet the eye of any botanist who can supply me with authentic specimens from Arran, even on loan, I shall esteem it a great favour. — *Edward Newman; Hanover St., Peckham, Feb.* 18, 1843.

ART. CXXVII. — *Proceedings of Societies.*

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

February 9, 1843.— Professor Graham in the chair. Churchill Babington, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge, and G. G. Gibson, Esq., Saffron Walden, Essex, were elected non-resident fellows, and Alex. Paterson Esq., a resident fellow of the Society. Various donations of plants were announced.

Professor Graham then read a highly interesting account of his botanical excursion in Ross-shire during August, 1842, with a party of friends. The party left Edinburgh on the 21st of August, and met at Dingwall; — thence they walked by Garve, Auchnalt &c. for Kinlochewe. On the low hills near Garve they found a sprinkling of alpine vegetation, and Nymphæa alba, beautifully in flower, in a pool near the top of one of them, at a higher elevation than had been previously observed. The season having been remarkably dry, all the lakes were far below their usual level, and in consequence such plants as Lobelia Dortmanna, Subularia aquatica, &c., were seen, wondering at each other, in flower and fruit, on dry ground. Things, however, were now changed, for the party had scarcely a dry day during the whole of their excursion, and few such as admitted of the vegetation being carefully examined. Several days were spent among the mountains about Loch Maree, which are chiefly composed of red sandstone, with quartz tops—and by no means prolific in interesting vegetation. Cornus suecica, Saussurea alpina, Hieracium alpinum, Rubus Chamæmorus, Arbutus alpina, Azalea procumbens, Cherleria sedoides, Sibbaldia procumbens &c. were among the rarest plants observed — and, rather unusually, all the six Lycopodia were picked nearly in one spot. Tofieldia palustris, Thalictrum alpinum and Malaxis paludosa occurred at the bottom of the cliffs, and Salix herbacea was found sparingly on the red sandstone below the summit cliffs of Ben Tarshan. Opposite Applecross, in a bog which the tide could seldom reach, were picked specimens of Blysmus rufus two feet high. Here there is an extent of limestone country —easily recognised at the distance of several miles by a marked improvement in the pasturage. On it the party met with Schœnus nigricans, Gentiana Amarella, Listera ovata, and Epipactis latifolia with pale flowers, but searched in vain for Dryas octopetala, which occurred profusely in similar soils in Sutherland. In an old deserted garden between Sheildag and Janetown, they observed Althæa officinalis, Aconitum Napellus and other introduced plants. They also saw near Janetown, Ulex europæus (a rare plant in the west of Ross-shire) growing freely and producing abundance of seed ; and the elder seemed to thrive peculiarly well

Proceeding southward, the party enjoyed one fine day at Clunie, and examined with considerable attention some very promising mountains to the south-west of the inn. These are crumbling and micaceous, but want elevation to produce alpine plants, and the mildness of the western climate renders that all the more necessary. The only interesting vegetable feature was an immense profusion of Saussurea alpina ; though in spring, before vegetation gets rank, it is not unlikely that these cliffs might be found more productive. A patch of snow observed on the south side of Maamsool, a mountain about twenty miles north of Clunie, made the party desirous of visiting it ; but here again the weather baffled their intentions. The party took Ben Nevis in their route, but the same cause rendered them unable to examine, as they wished, its magnificent cliffs. They, however, picked some interesting plants, and among the rest Carex saxatilis, but only in one spot.

A letter to Professor Graham, from Mr. N. B. Ward, F.L.S., on the introduction of the Musa Cavendisii into the Navigator Islands, was read :—

" When Mr. Williams was about to leave England in 1839, for the Navigators, he was anxious to take with him some useful plants, and particularly the Musa. He enquired of me whether I thought that it would travel safely in one of the glazed cases, and, having received an answer in the affirmative, he applied to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who kindly gave him a healthy young plant. Mr. Williams left England on the 11th of April, 1839, and arrived at Upolu, one of the Navigator Islands, at the end of the following November. The Musa bore this long voyage well, and was transplanted into a favourable situation soon after its arrival. In May, 1840, it bore a fine cluster of fruit, exceeding 300 in number and weighing nearly a cwt. The parent plant then died, leaving behind more than thirty young ones.— These were distributed to various parts of the island, and in the following May (1841) when Mrs. Williams left the island, all of these were in a fructiferous state, and producing numerous offsets. Supposing the plants to continue to increase in the same ratio, there will be in the ensuing May (1843), more than 800,000 of them, and as the son of Mr. Williams is established as a merchant at Upolu,— is owner of two vessels constantly employed in trading between the various islands in the South Pacific,—and is moreover actuated by the same benevolent disposition which was a striking characteristic of his late father, there cannot be a doubt that in a very short time they will be common in all the islands. To estimate the importance of the introduction of this plant, we must bear in mind the great quantity of nutritious food furnished by the Banana. Humboldt has told us that he was never wearied with astonishment at the smallness of the portion of soil which, in Mexico and the adjoining provinces, would yield sustenance to a family for a year; and that the same extent of ground which, in wheat, would maintain only two persons, would yield sustenance under the Banana to fifty, although in that favoured region the return of wheat is never less than seventy, and is sometimes as much as a hundred fold. The return on an average, in Great Britain, is not more than nine for one."

Mr. Ralfs' paper on the Diatomaceæ, No. III., was then read, containing descriptions of several genera.

On the Development of Leaves. By Dr. Dickie, Lecturer on Botany, King's College, Aberdeen. — The author concludes by stating —" that it cannot be said that the forms of leaves in flowering plants have any dependence whatever on their venation, since young leaves are lobed &c. previous to the appearance of the veins. The truth appears to be, that the quantity of cellular tissue in a leaf determines the development and positions of the veins, and not the opposite."

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

December 16, 1842.—Dr. W. H. Willshire in the chair. The following donations were announced :—British plants from the Liverpool Natural-History Society, Mr. J. Tatham, Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. J. Goodlad, jun., and Mr. W. J. West; and a small collection of plants from Sierra Leone, from Mr. Adam Gerard.

A paper was read from Dr. John Lhotsky, " On the limits of Vegetation."

January 6, 1843.—J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced :—British plants from the Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, Dr. Philip B. Ayres, Mr. J. Merrick, Mr. I. Brown, Mr. T. Twining, jun., Mr. W. L. Notcutt, and Mr. T. Beesley; British Fungi from Mr. H. O. Stephens. The Rev. W. H. Coleman presented a specimen of *Carex Boennhausiana*, Weihe, found by him in Herts.

Dr. John Lhotsky read a paper " On the Sugar of Eucalyptus."

January 20, 1843.—Adam Gerard Esq. in the chair. Donations to the library were announced from the Boston Natural-History Society, the Manchester Geological Society, from the President, from Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. E. Doubleday, Mr. S. P. Woodward, Mr. Van Voorst, Mr. Lovell Reeve, Professor Meneghini, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

British plants had been received from Mr. James Buckman and Dr. J. F. Young; British mosses from Mr. W. Gardiner jun. Mr. Robert Embleton presented a specimen of *Majanthemum bifolium*, De C., (Convallaria bifolia, *Linn.*), found by him at Howick, in Northumberland.*

Mr. William Gardiner, jun., communicated a paper, being " A Notice of Localities for some of the rarer Alpine *Hypna*." The paper was accompanied with specimens.—*G. E. D.*

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* See Phytol. 520.